

Crop Report – August 5, 2026



[Crop Pest Report](#) [Crop Weather Report](#) [Reporting Area Map](#) [Seasonal Reports](#) [Weekly Weather Maps](#)

Inside this Report...

Upcoming Events
Weather Report
Commodity Reports
Cereals
Oilseeds
Pulses & Soybeans
Forages & Livestock
Regional Comments
Southwest
Northwest
Central
Eastern
Interlake

Upcoming Events

- [CropTalk Webinar](#): Cancelled for this week.
- **Canola Disease Identification Workshops**: Aug. 18 (Portage), Aug. 19 (Hamiota), Aug. 25 (Roblin). See [agenda for details](#) and to get field locations.

Weather Report

- Variable precipitation occurred over the past eight days across agro-Manitoba. Isolated thunderstorms brought rain to parts of the Southwest, Central, and Eastern regions. The largest accumulations occurred at Saint Labre (48.1 mm) and Dand (35.7 mm). The Interlake received little to no precipitation.
- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to August 3 range from 181 mm to 273 mm and are based on 30-year historical data. Since May 1, areas of the Northwest and Interlake regions have accumulated 300 mm of precipitation. Frequent precipitation events have brought seasonal accumulations above normal for the entire Northwest and large areas of the Interlake. Areas of the Central and Southwest region also have above-normal accumulation. A few localized areas of the Southwest, Central, and Eastern regions have seen accumulations below 80% of the 30-year average.
- Total Accumulation of Growing Degree Days shows the accumulated growing degree days (GDD) for the period of May 1 – August 3, 2026. GDD accumulations ranged between 915 and 1260 GDD so far this growing season. Most of Southern Manitoba has accumulated more than 1100 GDD.

To find interactive soil temperature/moisture and air temperature information see Agri-Maps Current Weather [viewer](#)

Range of measurements of seven-day accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (July 27 – August 3, 2026)

Region	Wettest location last eight days	Driest location last eight days
Central	Starbuck (16.5 mm)	Cartwright, Clearwater (0 mm)
Eastern	Saint Labre (48.1 mm)	Beausejour (0.3 mm)
Interlake	Petersfield (1.5 mm)	Several (0 mm)
Northwest	Ethelbert (7.7 mm)	Several (0 mm)
Southwest	Dand (35.7 mm)	Several (0 mm)

Commodity Reports

Cereals

- Winter wheat and fall rye are in the hard dough stage, in most regions, with some fields ripe in the Southwest.
- The majority of spring cereals are in the soft dough to hard dough stage. Producers are expected to begin desiccation of barley and oats in parts of the Southwest and Eastern regions.
- Corn developed rapidly over the past week and is generally between the silking to cobs fully pollinated stage.

Oilseeds

- Canola development has continued rapidly and is generally nearing the end of flowering to lower pods starting to have seed color change.
- Sunflowers range from the R5.1 to R5.9 stages.

Pulses & Soybeans

- The majority of soybeans are at the R3 stage, with recent warm weather helping development.
- Peas are progressing well and are generally at the R5 stage, with earliest seeded peas at R6.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- First-cut hay harvest is nearly complete, with producers reporting above-average yields with the recent hot, dry weather. Producers are putting up forage as dry hay, wrapped bale silage, and silage piles, depending on conditions. Hay yields are variable, with older alfalfa stands producing up to 3 bales per acre and well-fertilized, two-year-old stands yielding up to 4.5 bales per acre.
- Alfalfa has finished flowering, grasses are in the green seed stage, and second-cut alfalfa regrowth is approximately 12 inches tall and beginning to flower in some parts of the province. Most dairy producers have finished second cut while some beef producers have just begun. Beef producers should be mindful of the approaching critical fall harvest period for alfalfa when determining second-cut timing. [Province of Manitoba | agriculture - Critical Fall Harvest Period for Alfalfa](#)
- Corn silage crops continue to develop well and cereal silage and greenfeed harvest is underway, with reports of good yields and quality. Some straw is being baled from fall rye fields. Annual forage oats are in the early milk stage and are reported to be in excellent condition.

- Pastures have generally improved; however, areas that experienced prolonged standing water continue to show dead, blackened vegetation with an associated odour. In contrast, areas that received little rainfall over the past several weeks would benefit from precipitation to support pasture growth and maintain forage supplies.

Livestock

- Dugouts, sloughs, and pasture water supplies remain adequate across most regions, but levels have begun to decline as usual as grazing season carries on.
- Cattle are in good condition on pasture with generally adequate feed supplies. However, some pastures are beginning to show signs of overgrazing, and producers should consider rotating livestock to maintain pasture productivity.
- Producers continue to monitor and treat cattle for foot rot, while pink eye and fly pressure remain concerns in many areas.

Regional Comments

Southwest

Temperatures were normal this past week, in the 30°C range. Showers and smoke were present throughout the area, with visibility reduced to approximately 4 miles. A single thundershower brought 25–35 mm of rain along a path from Reston to Hartney. Marble sized hail was reported near Reston, causing some minor damage, but the storm was short-lived. All other locations received 1–4 mm of precipitation from a second, lighter shower.

Most fields are beginning to show wet areas, as crops mature and begin to die back and turn brown. Local creeks and rivers are returning to normal flows, including Pipestone Creek. Overall, crops are in good condition with strong yield potential if moisture continues.

Winter wheat is in the hard dough stage, while rye is ripe. Spring cereals range from the heading stage to early milk and are nearing maturity. Some lodging is visible due to the thunderstorms and heavy winds experienced last week. Fusarium head blight (FHB) is present in cereal fields this year due to favourable conditions during flowering.

Soybeans range from R3 to R4 in early-seeded fields. Most soybean fields look very healthy and have excellent yield potential, benefiting from the recent hot and humid conditions. Dry beans are at the R3 stage.

Canola ranges from late flowering to mid-pod development. Early seeded canola fields are starting to have seed colour change, with some lodging observed. Stems remain healthy and strong, and pod development appears successful to the top of the plants. Some blackleg is present in stem wounds caused by sprayer tracks. Early seeded flax is in the mid-boll stage and nearing the end of flowering.

Peas range from mid-pod stage to the beginning of colour change in some varieties. Most pea fields look good, with low disease pressure, despite the high moisture conditions.

Corn ranges from the silking stage to pollination complete, while sunflowers are at the R5.5 stage.

Canada fleabane is starting to flower, redroot pigweed has developed inflorescences, and green and yellow foxtail are setting seed but are not yet mature. Sow-thistle has begun dispersing seed. Kochia continues to grow above cereal and canola canopies in saline areas.

Grasshoppers, approximately 1–1.5 cm long, have been observed in roadside ditches and are beginning to move into cereal stands.

Northwest

A week of hot temperatures allowed crops in the Northwest region to advance. Soil crusting continues as soils continue to dry. Field repair and infrastructure repair continue in the region. Field access remains a challenge in some areas where washouts occurred, however many roads are becoming passable again.

Herbicide and fungicide applications near completion as crops advance. There are some later seeded fields that may require applications when stages are reached.

Fall rye and winter wheat are in the hard dough stage and mostly looking good. Crop stages continue to range in spring cereals with most advanced crops in the late milk/early soft dough stage. There are some later seeded fields that continue to catch up.

Field peas moved towards the R5 stage with recent high temperatures, with most advanced fields moving towards R6 stage.

Canola fields continue to range in stages, with most crops nearing completion of flowering. Later seeded fields and fields under excess moisture continue to catch up.

The most advanced soybean crops have moved into R3 stage, with the remainder of the crop following behind.

Central

High temperatures over the past week have sped up crop maturity. Winter wheat and fall rye fields are in the hard dough stage. Fall rye harvest has started in the southern part of the region, however no yield reports yet. The earliest wheat fields are in the hard dough stage, with desiccation expected to start within the next week. Desiccation has started on barley and oats.

Soybeans are mostly between R4 (full pod) and R5 (beginning seed). Pod development continues for peas, with the most advanced fields beginning color change. Fields are dense but the crop looks thin, yellow and poor, in areas of the field that have experienced waterlogging.

The majority of corn is in the blister stage (R2). Overall, corn looks good.

Early seeded canola fields are starting to change color. Later seeded fields are just finishing up flowering. There are reports of intense heat over the past few weeks affecting pod set. Early sunflowers are in full bloom, with later fields just starting to flower.

Eastern

The Eastern region saw rainfall this last week ranging from 0.3mm to 48.1 mm. The St. Labre weather station recorded the highest rainfall at 48.1 mm. Producers are thankful for the rain and are looking for more to help the longer season crops (corn and soybean) continue to develop and mature.

Winter wheat/fall rye kernels are in the hard dough stage. Producers have desiccated fields and some fields have been harvested in the Lac du Bonnet area (no yield reports yet). The earliest wheat fields are in the hard dough stage. Early planted wheat could desiccate as early as this weekend. Some barley and oat fields have been desiccated already. Overall, cereal crops continue to look very good other than the field drain and low-lying areas where crop loss has occurred.

Most corn is at the tasseling/silking stage, cobs are 2/3 fertilized with the formed kernels in the blister stage. The crop is continuing to grow well with all the warm temperatures and moisture received.

Most early planted canola is beginning to have seed color change in the lower pods. Later seeded or re-seeded fields continue to finish up flowering and are developing pods. Fungicide application to protect against sclerotinia are complete. Lack of pod set during the intense heat during flowering continues to be a yield concern.

Soybeans are at the R4 (3/4" pod in the top 4 nodes) stage. Overall, fields look good. Some moisture stressed fields, and fields planted on 30" rows, are experiencing more weed pressure due to the slow canopy closer.

Early planted sunflowers are in full bloom; later fields are just starting to flower. The limited flax acres in the region have finished flowering and are starting to turn color.

Some grasshopper damage has been noted in soybean fields near Marchand and a control application is planned for this week. Producers will continue to assess fields for damage.

Interlake

The Interlake region experienced a period of warm, humid weather, with daytime temperatures fluctuating between 30 -34°C. Last week's rainfall was minimal, with most areas recording trace amounts to no rain. Despite this, some areas, particularly in the southern portion of the region, still require dry conditions to facilitate crop development, as fields remain saturated with observable standing water. Despite localized crop damage from excess moisture, other fields appear dry and would benefit from rain within the next few days to enhance grain fill in later-maturing crops.

Cereals are beginning to mature, with wheat awns showing noticeable color changes. Winter wheat is advancing through the grain-fill to hard-dough stages, nearing physiological maturity. Spring wheat is currently in the soft dough stage. No reports of fusarium head blight (FHB) were noted to date. Most winter cereal crops are assessed as being good to excellent condition as they approach harvest, while most spring cereal crops are also rated as good to excellent condition as heads fill and they continue to advance. Barley and oats are fully headed and in the milk stage to soft dough stage. Fall rye is in the hard dough stage, with the most advanced fields expected to begin drying down shortly. Pre-harvest treatments on fall rye have commenced.

Grain corn is developing well, showing an excellent, dark green color. Corn is at the V12 tasseling to silking growth stages in more advanced fields. Areas affected by saturation show yellowing and uneven stands.

Most pea crops are at the R3 to R4 stages. Peas are in excellent condition, with active flowering and adequate pod development. However, fields are experiencing stress from excess moisture and are a little behind in development.

Soybeans have demonstrated vigorous growth under the warm and humid conditions. Row closure is progressing well, although stands appear shorter than typical in certain areas. Flowering persists, with the most advanced fields at the R1 to R4 stages, and pods beginning to form at the base of the plants. Minimal signs of iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC) remain, and indications of excess moisture stress are declining in most fields.

Canola exhibits considerable variability, with some fields presenting uniform, healthy stands, while others are thin and uneven in development. The earliest seeded fields have completed flowering and are fully podded. Later-sown fields are still in the flowering stage. Fungicide applications are ongoing in some areas. Sunflowers are at the R4 to R 5.5 stages, with herbicide applications finished.

Herbicide applications are complete across the Interlake region. Increased weed growth, including common species such as kochia, pigweeds, foxtails, and barnyard grass, has been noted due to the prevailing heat and moisture. Disease pressure is anticipated to be significant, particularly fusarium head blight (FHB) in cereals and sclerotinia in canola. Grasshopper monitoring continues, with increased visibility along headlands and field edges in some areas, though crop damage remains minimal so far.